

- U. multiplicatus* Lea, length $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., circumference $12\frac{1}{2}$ in.
U. rectus Lam., length 7 in., circumference 8 in.
U. tuberculatus Barnes, length $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., circumference $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.
U. plicatus Les., length $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., circumference $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.
U. gracilis Bar., length 7 in., circumference 11 in.
Ano. grandis Say, length 8 in., circumference 12 in.
Marg. rugosa Bar., length 7 in., circumference 8 in.
Marg. complanata Bar., length $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., circumference 13 in.
 These were all from Spoon River, Ill.
Ano. stewartiana Lea, Ripley's Lake, Tex., $7\frac{1}{4}$ x 9.
U. rotundatus Lam., Ask Bayou, Tex., $5\frac{1}{4}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$.

SMALL LAND MOLLUSCA FROM NEW MEXICO.

BY DR. V. STERKI.

A few days ago, Mr. Theo. D. A. Cockerell kindly forwarded me some small and minute shells of Mollusca collected in drift on the Rio Grande, at S. Marcial, N. M., with the request to publish a list of them with notes. The species were the following:

Hyalinia minuscula Binn.

Helicodiscus lineatus Say. One example.

Vallonia costata Mull. One example; this find is of peculiar interest.

Vallonia cyclophorella Anc. Rather small form; a few examples.

Pupa fallax Say.

Pupa arizonensis (Gabb.) W. G. Binney.

Pupa hordeacea Gabb. Rather small; variable in size and color.

Pupa procera Gould. One example, light colored.

Pupa hordeacella Pilsb. Light colored to glassy transparent.

Pupa pilsbryana Sterki. One example; slightly more striated than those previously seen.

Pupa blandi Morse. A few; light color to colorless.

Vertigo ovata Say. Two specimens, rather typical.

Besides these, there were a few examples of *Limnæa* and *Planorbis*.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, December, 1895.

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PLANORBIS UMBILICATELLUS.

BY E. G. VANATTA.

This species was first described by Mr. J. W. Taylor in the Journal of Conchology, 1883-85, Vol. IV, p. 351, under the name *P. umbilicatus*; but since Müller had previously described a *P. umbilicatus* in 1774, Cockerell renamed Taylor's shell *P. umbilicatellus* in the Conchologist's Exchange, November, 1887, p. 68.

It is now known from the following localities:

Manitoba :	Brandon and Birtle,	R. M. Christy! Original locality.
Minnesota :	Dallas Lake, Wright Co.	H. E. Sargent! Coll. A. N. S. P.
	St. Michael's,	H. E. Sargent! Coll. A. N. S. P.
Iowa :	Near Davenport,	H. A. Pilsbry! Coll. A. N. S. P.
Montana :	Mingusville,	H. Squyer! Naut. VIII, p. 65.
Colorado :	Davidson's Ranch, Boulder Co.,	J. D. Putnam! Coll. A. N. S. P.

From these localities it seems to have a wide range through the northwestern States, the extreme points being Birtle, Manitoba; Mingusville, Montana; Davenport, Iowa, and Boulder Co., Colorado.

The shell is grayish-white, with a flat spire and a deep umbilicus. It may be easily distinguished from *P. parvus* Say by its deeper and narrower umbilicus and fewer whorls, and from *P. deflectus* Say by the flat spire, lack of blunt keel at periphery and the heart-shape of the aperture; *deflectus* having a rounded aperture.

No doubt this species will be found well represented in the collections of many western conchologists, unidentified or under the name "*deflectus*."

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ISAAC LEA CHAPTER.

[Conducted in the interest of the Isaac Lea Conchological Chapter of the Agassiz Association by its General Secretary, Mrs. M. Burton Williamson.]

The annual election for officers occurs on the last Wednesday in December, and as Christmas for 1895 occurred on the same day, our election was postponed for one day. All the members of our Chapter residing in California were invited to be present at the home of the General Secretary on Thursday, December 26, to elect officers, as provided for in Article V of our Constitution. As our President, Professor Keep, lives five hundred miles from Los Angeles, he was